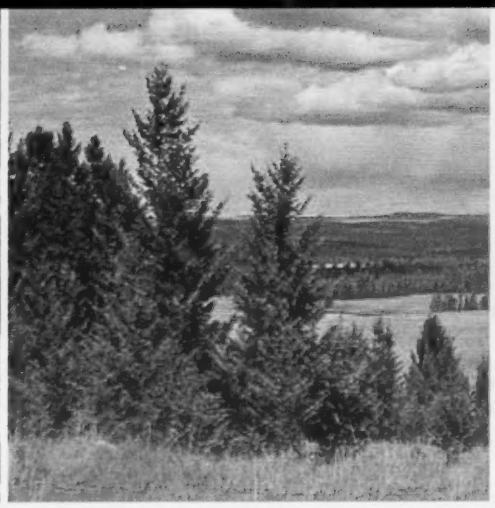

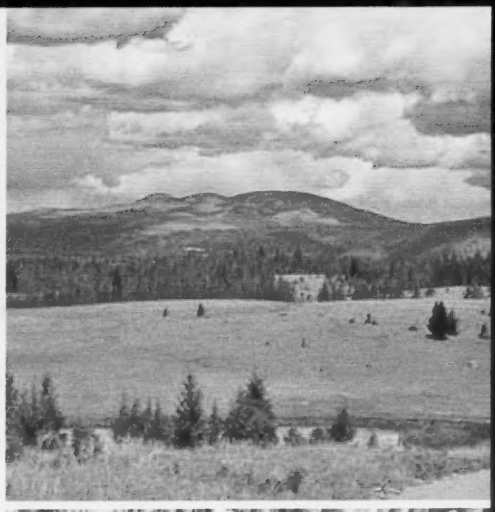

Forest Practices Board

2010/2011 Annual Report

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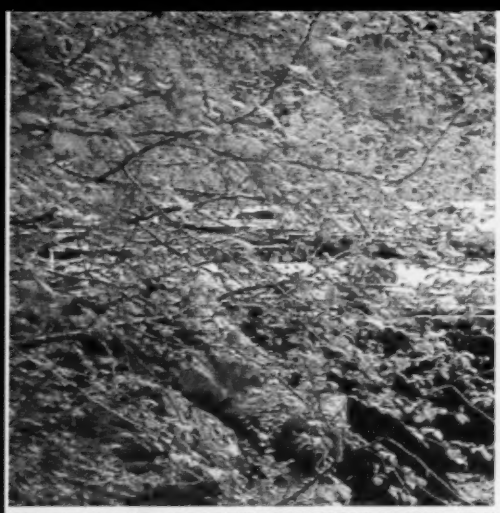


HIGHLIGHTS

Cumulative Effects: Managing Impacts of Multiple Resource Industries on BC's Forest and Range Land

Through this special investigation, the Board tested an approach to evaluating cumulative effects in the watershed that provides drinking water to the City of Dawson Creek. It also reviewed how cumulative effects are considered in BC. What was apparent from this work is that BC needs a land management framework that can account for the cumulative effects of new development on our finite resources. The report was welcomed by most quarters, and is clearly timely, given the reorganization of BC's resource ministries. In the short time since its release, it's been downloaded from the Board's website far more than any other report. We hope this work gives rise to a new and improved approach to setting objectives for public lands, and managing development to meet those objectives, for the benefit of current and future citizens of BC.

Fire Preparedness

In 2010–11, the Board looked at how well licensees are prepared to deal with wildfires in the event they accidentally start a fire during active forestry operations. Wildfires are a growing threat in BC, given changing climate and the massive amount of dead pine on our landscape from the mountain pine beetle epidemic. The continuing push of human settlement into rural areas also increases the number of citizens at risk from catastrophic wildfires. 2010 saw the largest amount of area burned in over 10 years, and was the third most expensive fire season in BC history. Prevention is clearly the top priority when it comes to fire management. The investigation found that, while most forest licensees are trained and prepared to deal with accidental fire starts, some smaller operators are still taking huge risks.

Ancient Trees Resonate with BC Residents

An investigation of a complaint about the logging of massive and very old trees near Port Renfrew on Vancouver Island brought attention to the special value of trees of exceptional size or form, age or historical significance. Some of these trees can be from 500 to over 1000 years old, and can provide tourism and recreational opportunities for forest-based communities. While the Board found that logging of the trees followed the requirements of provincial forestry legislation, the public interest in this topic led government to commit to finding ways of protecting individual ancient trees with great aesthetic and public value.

Logging in Coastal Douglas-Fir Forests

In the past year, the Board investigated two complaints about planned logging on a parcel of Crown land near Nanoose Bay on Vancouver Island, which contains the rare and endangered coastal Douglas-fir (CDF) moist maritime ecosystem. Little of this rare ecosystem exists on public land, with 80 percent of it in private ownership. The Board has previously investigated management of the ecosystem and, in 2007, recommended that government develop a strategy for conserving it. The strategy is in place, and some additional CDF forest has been set aside, but not the land near Nanoose Bay. Government has allowed logging to occur on that land to satisfy an agreement between the provincial government and the Nanoose First Nation related to treaty negotiations that pertain to aboriginal rights and title, the Douglas Treaties of the 1850s, and the subsequent urbanization and development of Crown and private lands traditionally used by the Nanoose people. The complaint investigation found that logging the site won't help conserve the ecosystem, but that cutblock planning meets and, in some instances exceeds, the requirements of the *Forest and Range Practices Act*. Following release of these reports, the Board helped fund public workshops aimed at fostering further discussion and ideas for how best to ensure that the integrity of the CDF ecosystem is maintained.

CHAIR'S MESSAGE

2010 marked 15 years since the Board's creation. As British Columbia's independent watchdog for forest and range practices, the Board has worked to earn the public's confidence by providing frank, objective, professional and transparent assessments of industry and government practices. I'm pleased to note that a recent survey of stakeholders shows continuing support for the Board and its approach.

Historically, forest and range lands have provided BC with a seemingly limitless supply of fresh air, water, plants, wildlife, timber and other important goods and services. The province has enjoyed the benefits of a relatively small population (by global standards) and a vast land base, which has allowed us to use a storehouse of forest resources that has built up naturally over centuries. Over time, however, our demands have escalated and we've learned that these resources aren't limitless; they're constrained by the capacity of the land to replenish, and by our ability to manage them wisely.

The Board's published reports, several of which are highlighted in this annual report, constitute its official findings. Each project has a defined scope, sometimes limited by legal mandate or practicality. Information is gathered, assessed and reviewed by all participants in the investigative process before final review and approval by Board members. Ultimately, our reports are analogous to puzzle pieces; over its 15-year history, and more than 380 reports, piece-by-piece the Board's work provides a picture of how well the province is carrying out forest and range practices.

Much of our work involves evaluating whether or not government and forest licensees are following the law. We've been pleased to note that operations, regardless of size or type, are generally compliant with legal forest practices requirements, and, through these sound practices at the site level, we continue to see progress toward protecting forest values. We've also seen specific measures to manage values, such as old growth and habitat for key wildlife species, being implemented on a wider scale.

The Board stays tuned to the overall state of forest and range management in BC, and contributes constructive commentary and advice where appropriate. With the introduction of the *Forest and Range Practices Act* (FRPA) in 2004, the province began regulating forest practices based on results rather than on detailed processes closely scrutinized by government staff, as was the case under the old Forest Practices Code. This change – implemented as a way to improve costs and flexibility for industry while continuing to maintain environmental standards – changed the nature of the Board's work significantly. To succeed, results-based regulation needs clearly defined, measurable objectives supported by good monitoring and evaluation. Determining the success of this approach is still a work-in-progress; due to

normal planning and development timeframes in forestry, much of the work we are assessing today was designed and carried out before FRPA came into force, so it may be some time yet before we have a sufficient body of evidence to determine whether practices have changed significantly. However, process changes – due to FRPA delegating most of the responsibility for plans and results to licensees, with the expectation that they will rely on the advice of professionals – are already apparent.

Government measures compliance and enforcement based on risk assessment, with longer-term effectiveness of specific practices monitored through the Forest and Range Evaluation Program (FREP). Last year, the Board saw these monitoring systems, as well as the transition to the FRPA regulatory framework, continue. But, while both government and industry adapted to these changes, the Board observed mixed public reaction, with uncertainty that their voices would continue to be heard on matters important to them.

Encouraging sound forest and range practices is a fundamental purpose of the Board, and wanting future generations to enjoy forest and range lands that are at least as healthy, productive and life-sustaining as they are today is a sentiment most British Columbians share. To meet this expectation, we face immediate challenges on the land, and in our ability to invest adequately in its management.

As always, we will continue to be mindful of the broader issues facing BC's forest and range lands, and the communities that depend most upon them. Addressing these challenges won't be easy in this environment of intense pressure and competition for public funding, and new approaches and difficult decisions will be required. In order to keep pace with the changes, the Board realizes that it, too, will have to adapt.

In closing, many individuals contribute to the Board's success. In addition to our staff, consultants and Board members, we also benefit from the cooperation of government ministers and their staff; licensees; and the public, who bring concerns forward. The Board remains committed to serving as informer and advisor about how BC's forest and range lands are being managed, and generating new ideas for improvement.

Al Gorley
BOARD CHAIR

Audit Statistics

13 audit reports

10 clean audits

1 significant non-compliance
(road maintenance)

2 significant weaknesses re: enforcement
(unauthorized mountain bike trails, timeliness of investigations)

2 areas of improvement
(road and bridge construction, reporting obligations)

1 positive practice
(First Nations consultation)

AUDITS

Audits Completed and Published

Compliance Audits

1. Recreation Management and Enforcement, Central Cariboo Forest District

   Findings: *Generally good performance, one issue with enforcement – a significant gap in enforcement with respect to unauthorized mountain bike trails.*

2. District of Mission – TFL 26, Chilliwack Forest District; audit of forestry practices

   Findings: *All practices in compliance.*

3. BC Timber Sales Program, North Island – Central Coast Forest District; audit of forestry practices

   Findings: *Significant non-compliance related to road maintenance. All other practices in compliance. Area of improvement related to road and bridge construction. Positive practice related to consultation with First Nations.*

4. Terminal Forest Products and Black Mount Logging Inc., Squamish Forest District; audit of forestry practices

   Findings: *All practices in compliance.*

5. Pacific Inland Resources, Skeena Stikine Forest District; audit of forestry practices

   Findings: *All practices in compliance. Continued high level of management.*

6. Louisiana-Pacific Canada Ltd., Apache Canada, Shell Canada Ltd., Encana Corporation, Bear Mountain Grazing Association and three other range tenures, Peace Forest District; audit focused on soil conservation and water quality

   Findings: *All practices in compliance.*

7. Canadian Forest Products – TFL 30, Prince George Forest District; audit of forestry practices

   Findings: *All practices in compliance.*

8. Canfor, Ainsworth Lumber, Interfor, Gilbert Smith Forest Products, Wells Gray Community Forest and BCTS, Kamloops TSA portion of the Headwaters Forest District; audit focused on visual quality

   Findings: *All practices compliant and effective in their management of visual objectives.*

9. BC Timber Sales Program, Cascades Forest District; audit of forestry practices

   Findings: *All practices in compliance.*

10. Tembec Industries Inc., Rocky Mountain Forest District; audit of forestry practices

    Findings: *All practices in compliance.*

11. Conifex Mackenzie Forest Products Inc., Mackenzie Forest District; audit of forestry practices

    Findings: *All practices in compliance.*

12. Klatassine Resources Ltd., Chilcotin Forest District; audit of forestry practices

    Findings: *All practices in compliance. Area of improvement related to reporting obligations.*

Appropriateness of Government Enforcement Audit

13. Ministry of Forests and Range, Ministry of Environment and Ministry of Tourism, Culture and the Arts, Cascades Forest District

    Findings: *Significant weakness in the Ministry of Forests and Range's timeliness of investigations leading to determinations. All other enforcement was appropriate.*

Activities Audited in the Field

- Harvesting on 181 cutblocks
- Visual resource management on 73 cutblocks
- 238 kilometres of road construction
- 108 kilometres of road deactivation
- 2816 kilometres of road maintenance
- 20 bridges constructed
- 385 bridges maintained
- Silviculture activity on 451 cutblocks
- Fire protection activities on 14 active sites
- 23 recreation sites
- 7 recreation trails
- 45 oil and gas wells and facilities
- 16 oil and gas pipelines

New Audits Started
(Not completed at March 31, 2011)

1. Apache Canada Ltd. and Devon Canada Corporation, Fort Nelson Forest District; compliance audit of forestry practices by oil and gas companies

2. Water protection in the Okanagan Shuswap Forest District; compliance and effectiveness audit of forestry and range practices in the Oyama and Vernon Creek watersheds, with a focus on water quality

3. International Forest Products Limited, Arrow Boundary Forest District; compliance audit of forestry practices

4. BC Timber Sales Program, Campbell River Forest District; compliance audit of forestry practices

Investigation Statistics

27 concerns received

34 concerns addressed
(20 in 2009 and 14 in 2010)

5 new complaints received and investigated

10 complaint investigations completed and reports published

COMPLAINTS

New Complaints Received

Name	Issue	Status
Logging Old-Growth Forest near Port Renfrew	Concern that ancient old-growth cedar trees are being logged on southern Vancouver Island.	Completed - Published
Logging on District Lot 33 within the Coastal Douglas-Fir (CDF) Ecosystem	Concern about how wetlands, wildlife, fish streams and groundwater will be protected during logging.	Completed - Published
CDF Protection	Concern about protection of the CDF ecosystem.	Stopped – Issue considered in other investigations
Davidson Creek Access Management	Concern that a logging company is not blocking motorized access in part of the complainant's guiding territory.	Open – Under investigation
Post Creek	Concern about the sudden appearance of a logging operation near Post Creek.	Open – Under investigation

Findings of Reports Published

There was one recommendation made in the reports published during the 2010–2011 fiscal year. That recommendation, and the main findings of the published reports, is summarized below.

Pine Beetle Salvage Logging and Water Flows near Williams Lake, BC

This complaint involved salvage harvesting of mountain pine beetle killed trees, and a concern that the amount of harvesting would impact water flows, affecting the complainant's ability to draw water under a water licence he holds.

Field visits and informal assessments of the hydrologic condition, done by both the licensee's consultant and Ministry of Forests and Range (MFR) staff over a 10-year period, have shown that peak flow changes are likely without harvesting, but the probability increases further with harvesting.

The Board recommended that government consider this case as further support for a recommendation made in a 2009 report, titled *Logging and Lakeshore Management near Vanderhoof*. The recommendation was for a respectful mediation process to deal with overlapping interests and conflicts between land tenure holders and forest resource users (in this case a forest licence and a water licence).

Government responded to that recommendation in 2010 by stating that the FRPA framework adequately addresses the interests of competing tenure holders and that a mediation process is not necessary. The full response is available on the Board's website.

This report says it would be appropriate for government to assist the complainant, should changes in flow conditions in the creek impact buildings and irrigation infrastructure on the property.

Road Construction in the Mounce Creek Domestic Watershed

This was a complaint that BCTS road construction caused a domestic water supply to become unfit for human consumption. The investigation found that siltation had damaged the water supply system, and that BCTS had taken steps to repair the system. To prevent such situations from occurring in the future, the report identifies that BCTS has a responsibility to ensure there is on-site monitoring of their primary forestry activities when they are working around licensed waterworks.

The report also says BCTS needs to establish meaningful communication with water users. For this to occur, all parties must be willing to work together to establish effective communication, including respecting each other's rights and interests, and developing a mutually agreed-upon strategy to address potential impacts of operational activities on water quality.

BCTS has since initiated processes to deal with on-site monitoring and communication.

Impacts of Mountain Pine Beetle Salvage Logging on a Trapline

This was a complaint about salvage logging of mountain pine beetle killed trees and the impacts on a trapline the complainant holds. He was also concerned BCTS did not consult with him, and did not keep earlier promises that had been made. The investigation found that BCTS complied with applicable requirements for maintaining biodiversity at both the stand and landscape level, and that BCTS complied with applicable public consultation requirements. However, BCTS made two commitments that it did not honour. BCTS has since put systems in place to ensure that commitments will not be forgotten in the future.

Furbearer habitat has declined as a result of harvesting and the epidemic mountain pine beetle infestation, however, there is no information available to show whether or not furbearer numbers have been reduced within the complainant's trapping tenure.

Measuring Wood Waste in BC

This complaint about how the province manages and measures wood waste led to a province-wide investigation of the system for measuring wood waste. The investigation found that waste volumes are being accurately graded and reported, although there is not a consistent approach in how ocular estimates, accumulation surveys, risk rating and check surveys are conducted. Waste volumes in slash piles appear to pose the greatest risk with accuracy of data.

Ocular estimates appear to be reasonable given the semi-objective measurement combined with MFR oversight and the experience of the individuals who are conducting and checking ocular estimates.

Survey intensity is adjusted based on the level of waste and revenue risk, and a risk ranking system is used to prioritize blocks for check surveys.

Meeting Outstanding Silviculture Obligations in the Kotcho Area

This complaint involved outstanding obligations, left by failed companies, to regenerate harvested sites in the Kotcho area in Northwestern BC. The current licensee took on the obligations when it bought the forest licence. The investigation found the silviculture issues in the Kotcho area are almost resolved. However, the licensee delayed action on some of its inherited silviculture obligations and, in some cases, faced enforcement action. The amount of not significantly restocked area (NSR) in the Kotcho area has been significantly reduced since the licence was acquired in 2004.

The licensee has not fully followed the plan it proposed in 2005 and is preparing a new plan for the remaining problem blocks.

MFR adequately enforced the silviculture requirements on the licence and has demonstrated progressive enforcement actions, including issuing fines.

Wood Waste in Bigmouth Creek

This was a complaint that a licensee had left useable wood on a cutblock, which was impacting the habitat of threatened species. The investigation found that merchantable wood was left in debris piles in the cutblock, but this was consistent with government's "take or pay" policy.

The block was not part of government's caribou strategy and did not preclude achieving old growth retention objectives.

See "HIGHLIGHTS" section for:

Conservation of Imperilled Coastal Douglas-Fir Ecosystem

DL 33 Cutblock Plan

Logging Old-Growth Forest near Port Renfrew

Kleanza Singlehurst – closing letter (see website)

Special Project Statistics

- 3 special reports published
- 2 special investigations published
- 3 new special investigations started

SPECIAL PROJECTS

Special Investigations

Soil Conservation Planning and Practices in the Quesnel and Vanderhoof Forest Districts

As a result of concerns identified in a number of recent audits, the Board carried out a special investigation of soil conservation practices for timber harvesting in the Quesnel and Vanderhoof Forest Districts. The investigation reviewed the activities of four major forest licensees and two BCTS operations, and associated timber sales licensees, to assess whether legislation and forest practices are adequately providing for good stewardship of the soil resource.

Fire Preparedness

BC's *Wildfire Act* requires those carrying out industrial operations, such as forestry, to be prepared to respond to a wildfire, should one start as a result of their activities. This investigation examined the preparedness of dozens of forestry operations across BC in the summer of 2010. The report also highlights fire preparedness practices in the interests of contributing to fire prevention.

Special Reports

Follow Up Report: Update on Control of Invasive Plants

Following up on what happened in response to recommendations the Board has made in the past is an important effectiveness measure. This report looks at the amount of work that has taken place in BC to control invasive plant infestations on public forest and range lands since a Board report and recommendations came out in 2006. While invasive plants continue to be a significant problem in BC, a great deal of work has also taken place to increase public awareness and promote invasive plant control.

Forest Practices Board Experience with Forestry and Water Users

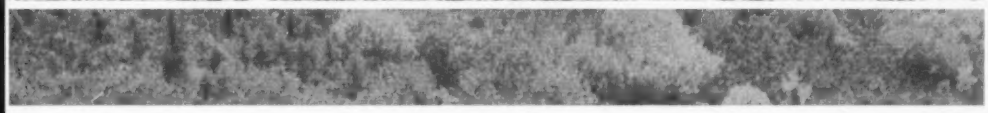
A summary of the issues arising in a number of complaint investigations and audits looking at the interaction between water users and forestry activities, this report was prepared to provide information and advice to the government team working on modernizing BC's *Water Act*.

Cumulative Effects – From Assessment Towards Management

There is a growing consensus that human activities are causing an accumulation of effects that are becoming a significant problem on a planetary scale. These global concerns highlight the need for us to live within limits that will allow future generations to have a reasonable quality of life. What that requires of natural resource managers in BC is that they not only assess, but also appropriately manage, the cumulative effects of activities at provincial, regional and local scales. This special report describes the current situation in BC and identifies the elements of a land management framework that will lead to better management of the cumulative effects of resource development on our public forest and range lands.

Current Projects Underway

1. Higher Level Planning and Old Growth Management – this project is examining the implementation of OGMA objectives across BC. It examines the original objectives identified in land use planning and traces them down to land use orders, forest stewardship plans and actual implementation on the ground.
2. RESULTS Utility – an investigation of compliance with the annual reporting requirements of FRPA and the utility of the provincial RESULTS (Reporting Silviculture Updates and Land Status Tracking System) database for industry and government agencies.



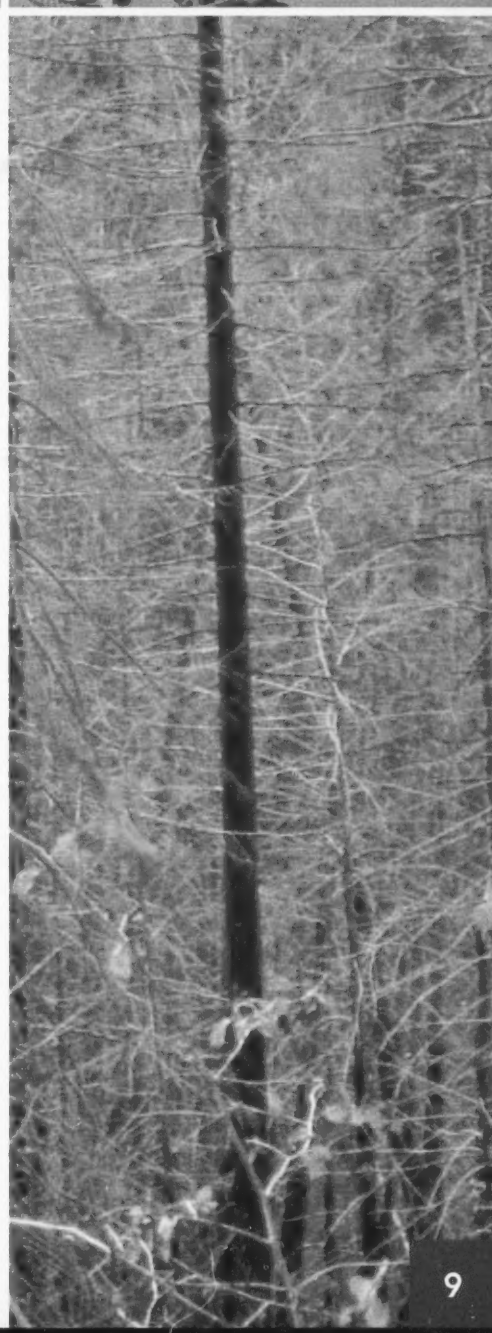
3. NTFPs – follow-up on implementation of recommendations for compatible management of timber and non-timber forest products – a look back to see how the Board's recommendations from 2004 have, or have not, been addressed.
4. Seed Transfer – examination of whether seedlings planted by licensees meet the chief forester's standards for seed use as required by legislation.
5. Fire Management Planning – a determination of whether or not accurate and complete land and resource management information is being adequately incorporated in fire management planning and fire control activities.
6. Effectiveness of Remediation Orders – these are orders used to ensure that a person who is found liable for a contravention does work reasonably necessary to remedy it. The investigation will determine the effectiveness of remediation orders, whether enforcement action has been taken for non-compliance with orders and it will identify possible improvements to encourage the appropriate use of remediation orders and to realize the benefits of remediation.

Strategic Priorities

For 2011, the Board's strategic areas of interest are:

1. Whether a resilient forest is being established and maintained, consistent with public expectations and assumptions.
2. If the information collection and monitoring system is sufficiently accurate and current to support a results-based management regime.
3. If the planning, preparedness and management of wild land fire are adequate to meet expected needs.

These are being used to guide the selection of new projects to undertake. A project examining fire management planning is already underway and the staff are currently working on developing potential projects to examine the state of young forest stands and whether future forests are likely to meet public expectations and assumptions, as well as on the sufficiency of data collection and monitoring systems. Two or three new projects will be implemented in 2011.



Communications Statistics

30 conferences and AGMs attended

5 speaking engagements

30 reports published

35 news releases

COMMUNICATIONS

Publications

Audits

1. Audit of Forest Planning and Practices: District of Mission – TFL 26
2. Audit of Recreation Management and Enforcement in the Central Cariboo Forest District
3. Forestry Audit: British Columbia Timber Sales Seaward-tlasta Business Area
4. Audit of Forest Planning and Practices: Terminal Forest Products Limited and Black Mount Logging Inc. – FL A19215
5. Audit of Forest Planning and Practices: Pacific Inland Resources, a Division of West Fraser Mills Ltd. – FL A16830
6. Audit of Forestry, Oil and Gas, and Range Activities in the Kiskatinaw River Watershed
7. Audit of Visual Resource Management – Headwaters Forest District
8. Audit of Forest Planning and Practices: Canadian Forest Products Ltd. – TFL 30
9. Audit of Forest Planning and Practices: Tembec Industries Inc. – FL A19040
10. Forestry Audit: BC Timber Sales Kamloops Business Area – Merritt Field Unit
11. Audit of Forest Planning and Practices: Conifex Mackenzie Forest Products Inc. – Forest Licence A15385
12. Audit of Forest Legislation Enforcement in the Cascades Forest District
13. Audit of Forest Planning and Practices: Klatassine Resources Ltd. – NRFL A81390

Complaints

1. Closing Letter: Kleanza Singlehurst
2. Pine Beetle Salvage Logging and Water Flows near Williams Lake, BC
3. Road Construction in the Mounce Creek Domestic Watershed
4. Conservation of Imperilled Coastal Douglas-Fir Ecosystem
5. Impacts of Mountain Pine Beetle Salvage Logging on a Trapline
6. Measuring Wood Waste in British Columbia
7. Meeting Outstanding Silviculture Obligations in the Kotcho Area
8. Wood Waste in Bigmouth Creek
9. Logging on District Lot 33 within the Coastal Douglas-Fir Ecosystem
10. Logging Old-Growth Forest near Port Renfrew

Special Investigations

1. Soil Conservation Planning and Practices in the Quesnel and Vanderhoof Forest Districts
2. Fire Preparedness

Special Reports

1. Follow Up Report: Update on Control of Invasive Plants
2. Cumulative Effects: From Assessment Towards Management
3. The Forest Practices Board Experience with Forestry and Water Users

Bulletins

1. Due Diligence and Mistake of Fact [updated 2010]
2. Certification and the Forest Practices Board [updated 2010]

Website Visits	
Canada	33,599
British Columbia	28,622
International	32,335

Website Statistics

Top 15 Report Downloads	# of times downloaded at March 31, 2011
Cumulative Effects: From Assessment Towards Management	802
Info Bulletin: Due Diligence – October 2010	501
Road Relocation through High-Value Caribou Habitat near Tsus Creek, East of Prince George	468
Follow Up Report: Update on Control of Invasive Plants	400
Logging Old Growth Forest near Port Renfrew	384
Lake Koocanusa Campfire Ban and Recreation Issues	330
Wood Waste in Bigmouth Creek	289
First Nations Consultation on the Maiyoo Keyoh	279
Meeting Outstanding Silviculture Obligations in the Kotcho Area	267
Tree Species Harvested in Areas Affected by Mountain Pine Beetle	257
Fish Passage at Stream Crossings	247
Enforcement Audit Reference Manual: Version 1.0	242
FPB 2009–10 Annual Report	236
Measuring Wood Waste in BC	235
Cumulative Effects Assessment: Case Study for the Kiskatinaw River Watershed	227

Appeals Statistics

37 determinations examined
6 appeals examined
3 appeals joined
3 appeals in progress
0 appeals concluded

APPEALS

The Board joined two appeals to the Forest Appeals Commission, one in 2010 and the other in 2011. Both are appeals under the *Forest and Range Practices Act*. Also, in 2011 the Board intervened in an appeal to the BC Court of Appeal challenging a decision of the Forest Appeals Commission.

The 2010 appeal, by ATCO Wood Products Ltd., involves the interpretation of the results-based *Forest Planning and Practices Regulation*, which requires licensees to carry out practices, "at a time and in a manner that is unlikely to harm fish or destroy, damage or harmfully alter fish habitat." The appeal also concerns the legal test for due diligence.

The 2011 appeal, by Charles E. Kucera, involves the interpretation of the authority to make a remediation order. The *Forest and Range Practices Act* authorizes a decision-maker to order a licensee to carry out work that is "reasonably necessary" to remedy a contravention. At issue is whether the order made to achieve the stocking requirements specified in a site plan for a woodlot was reasonably necessary.

The 2011 appeal to the BC Court of Appeal by Ronald Edward Hegel and 449970 B.C. Ltd., involves an unauthorized harvest of timber. The appeal arises from a decision of the Forest Appeals Commission that did not accept the appellants' due diligence and mistake of fact defences. In the course of harvesting timber on private land, the appellants were found to have crossed onto Crown land and harvested Crown timber without authority. The Board will make submissions with respect to the interpretation of the defence of mistake of fact.

FINANCIAL REPORT

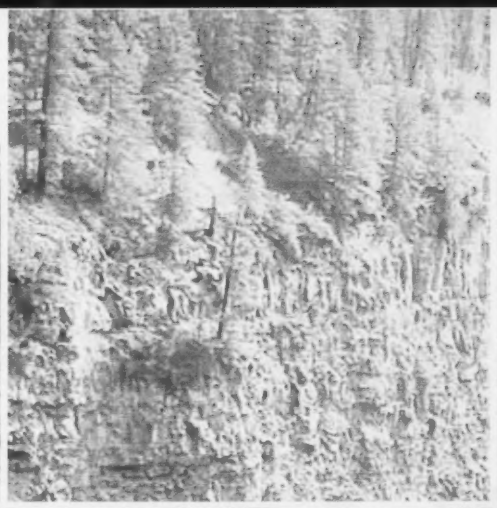
	Board Members & Executive	Complaint Investigations	Audits	Legal	Special Projects/ Communications	Administration/ Overhead	Total
Salaries and Benefits	320,561	313,875	638,416	337,687	444,332	304,699	2,359,570
Other Operating Costs	133,724	73,976	620,060	15,878	83,844	550,317	1,477,799
Total Operating Expenditures	454,285	387,851	1,258,476	353,565	528,176	855,016	3,837,369
Total Capital Expenditures	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Total Expenditures	454,285	387,851	1,258,476	353,565	528,176	855,016	3,837,369
Budget							3,839,000

NOTES:

1. "Board Members and Executive" expenditures cover those of the Chair of the Board, the part-time Board members, the office of the Executive Director, and staff providing direct support to the Board members.
2. "Legal" expenditures covers legal advice on all files of the Board, including review and appeals.
3. "Administration and Overhead" includes building occupancy charges, amortization, software licensing, centralized support charges, and salaries associated with support for finance, human resources and information systems.
4. Communications costs are estimated at $100,000.

BOARD MEMBERS

Al Gorley, RPF, Chair
John Dunford, RPF, Vice-Chair
Dr. Rachel F. Holt, RPBio
Andrea Lyall, RPF
Michael Nash
Dave Patterson, RPF
Debbie Zandbelt, RPF
Bill Dumont, RPF



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2. British Columbia. Forest Practices Code of British Columbia Act - Periodicals.
3. British Columbia. Forest and Range Practices Act - Periodicals.
4. Forest policy - British Columbia - Periodicals.
5. Forest management - British Columbia - Periodicals.
6. Forestry law and legislation - British Columbia - Periodicals. I. Title.
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